Reaction of Republican Fanaticism Several Republican papers in various parts of the State, even in some of the most radical anti-slavery districts, are engaged in impressing the party with the eminent fitness of Noah H. Swayne, of Columbus, for the make a safe, conservative Judge, with none of the nonsense of mullification about him, but holding the same opinion as Judge Swan on the constitutionality of the Fugitive-slave

In sympathy with this popular appreciation of his eminent fitness, Mr. Swayne, who, since the organization of the Republican party has not taken an active interest in politics, has manifested a call to address his fellow-Republicans on the issues of the day. He was announced to address a Lincoln ratification meeting at Columbus on Friday night, and it was there stated that only imperative necessity prevented, and that he would take an early opportunity to address his fellowcitizens. It seems to be regarded as a matter of great moment that Mr. Swayne should address his fellow-citizens on the issues of the day, as his long retirement from politics must have resulted in a vast accumulation of political wisdom, and, as in nature the importance of parturition is usually in ratio to the time occupied in gestation, the address of Mr. Swayne on political topics is regarded in the Canital City as a momentous event. Indeed, the case naturally excites one's wonder how the Republican party existed so long without Mr. Swayne's wisdom on the issues of the day.

It is somewhat remarkable that Mr. Swayne, who has hitherto been too conservative to sympathize with the Republican party, should take a lively interest in its success, just as it has nominated one of its most radical and irrepressible men for the Presidency; and the coincidence is rendered all the more striking and unaccountable by the fact that a Judge of the Supreme Court is soon to be

We might remark parenthetically that the ratification meeting referred to was the second at Columbus; not that the nomination of Mr. Lincoln has generated such an amount of enthusiasm that two ratification meetings are required to let it off, for there is no place in the State that takes the struggles and contingencies of politics with so much equanimity as Columbus; which, perhaps, is owing to an abiding confidence that whatever the event of the election, it will always bring the same quantity of fish to their net. But the first ratification meeting was not under proper management, and it is of vital importance that the right parties should be prominent on these occasions; the ratification part being merely a poetical fancy. Senator Chase was the star of the first ratification likewise Governor Dennison, who pledged his "undivided support" to the Chicago nom inations. It is a great relief to know that the Governor's support will not be divided. The second occasion seems to have been to ratify Mr. Galloway, popularly known as Sam Galloway, into the proper position in the movement; likewise to relieve Mr Swayne, as before mentioned; and the occaion was rendered peculiarly interesting by Mr. Galloway's beautiful and sincere eulogy of Mr. Chase, whom he suddenly seems to love with all the fervor of a nature so tender e same that afflicted Mrs. Skewton-too

But we were noticing the Republican movement in favor of the nomination of Mr. Swayne when we were led into a digression on the interesting topic of Columbus politics We look upon this movement as evidence of the striking change which has taken place in Republican sentiment in Ohio, and of the growth of a healthy, conservative and national feeling. A comparison of this with some of the former fauntleism of the party will illustrate it. Not a year ago the hopes of that party were cast down by the decision of a majority of the Supreme Court of Ohio. sustaining the constitutionality of the Fugitive-slave Law, in the celebrated Wellington rescue cases, which had excited much feeling in the North part of the State. The Reserve was rampant; the venerable Joshua R. Giddings was moved to sound his ram's-horns against the Republican Jericho. Hope of retaining the Republican ascendancy in the State, for a season bade the party farewell, and freedom has rarely shricked so dismally as at this decision. Judge Swan was immo lated on the altar of freedom, at the Convention which met soon after, and the Republican Caligulas regretted only that the majority of the Court had but one neck, that the blow which decollated Judge Swan could have dropped all their heads in the same basket.

In proportion to their sanguinary feelings toward Judge Swan, was their enthusiastic admiration of Judges Brinkerhoff and Sutliff, who dissented from the majority, and maintained the unconstitutionality of the Fugitive-slave Law. What regrets were expressed that all the Judges were not like unto them! What determination to make them so as fast as the expiration of their officia terms would permit! Now, mark the change! Judge Brinkerhoff's term is about to expire His integrity, ability and fitness for the Bench are only marred by his idiosyncmey on the Fugitive-slave Law, and Republicans who, not a year ago, could hardly await the natural period of his existence, to enshrine him among the Apostles of freedom, now propose to re-buke him by putting a Judge in his place who, when Judge Brinkerhoff decided the fugitive law unconstitutional, distinguished himself by the array of precedents which he brought to sustain the United States Marchal and the constitutionality of the law, and who will hold, as Judge Swan did, that although it may have been unconstitutional when er acted, precedents have accumulated upon it until they have made it constitutional.

This striking reaction of Republican fanat-This striking reaction of Republican landicism in Ohio is a cheering sign that an era of sound national feeling is about to begin in the North, and it affords encouragement that instead of grudgingly fallilling their constitutional obligations to the South in restoring fugitives, the Republicans of Ohio will soc discharge them with such zeal that United States Marshals may be entirely relieved from this department of their duties.

on Webb upon Greeley, will apply to the neans generally which were used to defeat Mr. Seward at Chicago. The pretenses that toils in which this man is now involved were used against his nomination, and report of any interest in the right peated persistently and impudently, as if they were facts and reasons, were false, every one; known to be so by those who used them There was not a single reason against Mr. Seward's nomination that was not equally fatal to the party. The Tribune admitted this in an article some months ago, in which, after discussing the policy of nominating a radical Republican, or of taking up some outsider who would unite other elements, it said that if the party could elect any straight-out Republican, it could elect Mr. Seward, and if it could not elect him, it was useless to talk of Supreme Bench of Ohio, to succeed Judge | Chase, Lincoln or Banks. The Cincinnati | slave State, on any question involving slav-Brinkerhoff. There can hardly be a doubt Gazette, which comes to the relief of Mr. of Mr. Swayne's ability and fitness. He will Greeley, will recollect that this was its view of the case, and that a conservative man was what the emergency required at that time; and the hopes of success, and the enthusiam which Lincoln's nomination has excited in that and the Tribune, are rather peculiar under the circumstances.

The Convention was a disgraceful exhibion of falsehood and treachery of men to each other, who profess to be contending for great principles. The attacks and political ostility which a Republican statesman had scurred by maintaining the Republican use, when to do so was to incur social odium and personal insult, when it was proscribed in the Senate of the United States as not belonging to any healthy political organiration, were seized on by Republicans themselves and made the means to break him down. A writer to the New York Tribune shows the sentiment. He exults that the nomination of Lincoln deprives the Democrats of all the political ammunition which they had accumulated against Seward, and that they will be unable to manufacture a new supply against Lincoln in time for the present canvass. Mr. Seward has borne the runt of the attacks of the Democracy, from the time when he was the forlorn hope of Republicanism, until it has grown to be a powerful party; therefore, when the party is preparing for the great contest for victory, it nahiers him, to take up a leader who will not be a conspicuous object for the enemy's fire. How can a party expect success, which is guilty of such treachery to its own leaders? The policy of this dodge is most puerile and miserable. Did the Democracy fail to have ammunition for the campaign when Fremont was nominated? a man not before a shining mark. They at least had enough to keep the Republicans all the while on the de

The following is what Webb says:

As for Greeley, he is as much disappointed in the nomination of Lincoln as he was gratified by the defeat of Seward. His malice is equaled only by his insane ambition; and although he was desirous of nominating Bates, after him Chase or Wade, he is content to take Lincoln because Seward was defeated, and his revenge thus gratified. Beyond all peradventires, next to Seward, Mr. Lincoln was the strongest man before the Convention, and while it is right and proper that the people of New York and the United States should know why it was that the most gifted statesman in America—her purest and ablest patriot, and the father of the Republican party—was ruthlessly sacrificed upon a plea which was conceived in falsehood and which has had its origin in personal hatred and recenge, backed by the political aspirations and ambitious hopes of men who are the veriest charlatass, and whose ignorance and vanity are only equaled by their disregard of truth and honor. The Republicans of this State and nation are entitled to know how William H. Seward was defeated at Chicago, and by whom. It is their right The following is what Webb says: at Chicago, and by whom. It is their right to weep over his sacrifice, and to punish those who have cheated and deceived him.

Tun Catholic Telegraph, of the 2d, has at article entitled, "THE DAILY PRESS On Per. fection," which, had it appeared in a Protestant journal, would seem to have demanded an effort on our part to sustain, by process of and affectionate, that if it has any fault, it is reasoning, the positions therein impugned. mit the right to employ human reason in theological discussions, so long as it does not tell against them; while our Catholic ditto with greater stringency, but more consistency, do not exactly admit the use of reason on any occasion. Our true position, there fore, in respect to the Reverend gentleman of Telegraph, is that of "a sheep before the

If we might be permitted to suggest, however, we would say that we did not intend to write a whole system of theology, or to include even our own system of theology in the one short paragraph, quoted in the Teleraph, which we copy:

"Reasoning analogically, it is fair to pre-me—although it sounds unorthodox to do —that the world (by which we mean humanity) will not be permitted to come to an end, until all the faculties with which man is gifted by the Creator have been fully and symmetrically developed, in some one race or

If we rightly understand ourselves, we nay-nay, we sincerely think we do-believe everal things not contained in the foregoing: and we can not but look upon it as a little hard to be treated as if we had written in one sentence the entire sum and substance of all our religious beliefs, impressions and conrial and convicted of unbellef of all in the extract, are to be inferred our ideas of the its "existing depravity," or "the wound that it received in consequence of Adam's transgression;" and upon that point, as in duty bound, we beg, at all proper times and seas-

ons, to be instructed. We do hold-and of this the Telegraph complains—that humanity is improvable; and that, being improvable, it will improve. What it was, or is, or bow it came to be thus or thus, is, to this opinion, of no consequence We never saw Adam fall, and therefore having no certain knowledge upon that oint, we leave it out of the calculation altogether. The true logical sequence of original sin is predestination; and of predestination. the utter folly and futility of all churches, creeds, clergies, liturgies, sacrifices, observ-ances—in short, of all that goes popularly by the name of religion. So much, reason tells as; but the return of this naughty propensity o reason warns us that we are trespassing, and puts us in mind to stop where we are.

tleman from the country dropped into the office of the Enquirer and asked for one of the back numbers of that journal. He was unable, when saked, to give the date of the issue; and on being pressed for some circum-stance by which the desired sheet could be identified, replied that it was the one which contained an article on Douglas.

The Wagnener Case

will be found in our Newport It will be seen from it that toils in which this man is now involved slavery, nor any apprehension that they would be invaded by the discharge of this man; but they are caused entirely by the interest which a few persons, of that class which usually fasten themselves upon minor city and county offices, and which are pretty much alike in all States, have acquired in Waggoner, in the shape of fees, through various ramifications, and board and reward All these seem to be dependant on selling Waggoner into slavery, and these person probably presume upon the impunity which the supposed excitability of the residents of a ery, may give them, to press their interests with great boldness.

There can hardly be a doubt that Waggoner was never a slave. The evidence of the Virginians, even if in legal form, would establish no claim on him. His father and mother were regularly manumitted, and even if the will was set aside, twenty-seven years after that, young Waggoner was born in the mean time in Ohio, while the will was valid; be sides, there never was any attempt made to reclaim the manumitted slaves.

The policy of enslaving free negroes is re garded by the most conservative slaveholders as dangerous to the institution. It brings a mischievous element into the midst of faithful negroes, endangering the property or honest slave-holders, solely for the benefit of the dubious class of borderers who engage in this business of kidnapping free negroes, or of making them into slaves after they have been kidnapped. It certainly is not for the interest of the South to encourage that class of people, for they have just as tempting a field for their operations, in decoying slaves from their masters, and selling them South, or in aiding them to escape North for the sake of the reward for their seizure, as in kidnapping free negroes; and the conscience which would engage in one, would be found easy enough for the other.

In regard to Waggener's admission that he is a slave, there is no doubt that he has so admitted. Neither can there be any reasonable doubt that he is free. People can draw their own conclusions as to the means that have been used to convince him that he is a slave; but there is nothing remarkable in it. Slaves that have been stolen and carried South and sold, have been brought under the same conviction in regard to their temporary masters. in spite of their habitual dread of being sold South; and whatever the motives and means by which Waggoner has been brought to a public confession that he is a slave, their efficacy has been seen too often to allow his missions to have any weight

A Tax Upon Learning.

The new Tariff Bill now before Congress changes the duty upon Books from the present rate of five per cent., ad valorem, to fifteen cents per pound, weight. The effect of this alteration will be to contribute largely to the profits of several extensive republishing houses in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, and to work a serious injury to all others who have to do with books, both traders and purchasers.

Upon the current literature the effect will to discourage indigenous authorship. The foreign print being, by the weight of the duty, shut out from competition with the home reprint. American houses will be led still more to prefer the works of English writers, which have the prestige of a foreign origin, over others of equal merit by authors at home, especially as the former can be procured at the cost of a single copy, while, in the latter case, something must be paid to

The American publisher, having the market to himself, will venture to reprint what otherwise he would not; and as the market can only receive a certain quantity, the result will be that the home is postponed to the foreign author: American Literature is discouraged.

In respect to works that are not now reprinted, or only at long intervals-such as comprise the great mass of the really valuable libraries and those works of science which, not being designed for general circula tion, do not find in this country a demand sufficient to justify a reprint, the effect of the proposed measure will fall heavy upon the purchaser. Taking for example, The Encyclopedia Brittannica, now in the course of publication, the circulation of which in the United States is probably about twelve hundred copies, under the present law, the duty upon this work would be \$5 88 for each se

under the proposed arrangement, it will amount to over \$22. That, in this case, the tax will fall upon the ultimate purchaser, it will be difficult to deny. It is a little remarkable that while Great

Britain is taking off the duty upon foreign papers, and in several ways relieving learn ing of the burdens hitherto imposed upon it the statesmen of this Union, who claim to be by so many degrees an improvement upon those of the parent country, are contriving to rictions; and especially hard to be put on fall into the very line of policy which the others have abandoned. The present plan is multitudinous array of doctrine which it one that has evidently been concocted by loes not happen to contain. We do not un- few extensive republishing houses in the lerstand upon what process, out of the above | Eastern cities, for their own special benefit; and if it should be permitted to become the 'essential imperfection of human nature," or law of the land, its most appropriate title will be, "An act to increase the profits of certain book firms in New York, Boston and Philadelphia, at the expense of American writers, booksellers and readers generally."

> AN ENGLISH DEPAULTER SENTENCED TO TWENTY YEARS SERVITUDE.—Pullinger, the English defaulter, has met his diserts in a English defaulter, has met his discret in a sentence in a twenty years penal servitude. The English attend to affairs of this sort with a promptitude and unflinching adherence to the principles of natural justice which ought to make us blush for the slovenly administration of criminal law in some parts at least of this country. No matter what a man's seeming character has been, his reputation or social station, if he shows himself a rogue in England, he is put relentlessly to the bar of criminal justice, is tried, sentenced, and punished, without regard to any thing but the actual circumstances to whichhis own villainy has reduced him. Of a gentleman, good conduct is expected. If he becomes guilty of crime, like this Pullinger, he forfeits his past reputation, reduces himself to the mere condition of a man who is a secundrel without any leadings or sophistications of any sort about him, and is treated according to what he is, not what he has seemed to be before.

A Wife's Regard for her Hushand's Fautra.—With a true wife the husband's faults should be a secret. A woman forgets what is due to hemeif when she condescends to that refuge of weakness, a female confidant. A wife's bosom should be the tomb of her husband's failings. HE SEE STEW CAR DO INSTITUTE OF THE HELD dependent treas-

XXXVIch CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION,

SENATE—Mr. Wilson presented a resolu-tion that the Secretary of State be directed to communicate to the Senate copies of any correspondence or other papers on file in his department in relation to the arrest on board of an American vessel at Palermo of Father Lansea, an Italian patriot, by the interven-tion or agency of Henry H. Barstow, the Consul of the United States at that place.

Consul of the United States at that place.

Adopted.

Mr. Kennedy moved to take up the bill to give the right of way to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad through the District, to connect with the Virginia Roads.

Mr. Cameron hoped not. He proceeded to show that the Baltimore and Ohio Road, in its rates on coal, had discriminated against Pennsylvania.

Mr. Kennedy said he would take the occasion to renly to the remarks of the Senator.

ion to reply to the remarks of the Senator rom Pennsylvania, and wanted to show that

from Pennsylvania, and wanted to show that his opposition to the bill was based on per-sonal interest.

The motion to take up was lost.

Mr. Toombs moved to take up the bill rela-tive to the Houmas grant. Agreed to.

Mr. Polk moved to strike out the second and third sections of the bill, compelling claimants to sue in two years or forfeit their lands.

The subject was postponed until 1114

The subject was o'clock to-morrow.

The Kansas bill was taken up.

Mr. Summer's speech on the barbarism of slavery was very lengthy; the following are slavery was very lengthy; the following are sentences: "Undertaking now, slavery was very lengthy, the chowing active the opening sentences: "Undertaking now, after a silence of more than four years on this important subject, I should suppress the emotions natural to such an occasion if I did not declare on the threshold my gratitude to that Supreme Being, through whose benign care I am enabled, after much suffering and care I am enabled, after much supering and many changes, once again to resume my du-ties here, and to speak for the cause which is so near my heart. When I last entered into this debate it became my duty to expose the crime against Kansas, and to losist upon the immediate admission of that Territory as a State of this Union with a constitution for-bidding slavery. Time has passed, but the execution remains.

ming the discussion precisely where'l left it, I am happy to avow that rate of mod-eration which it is said may venture even to fix the boundaries of wisdom itself. I have o griefs to utter; only a barbarous egotist ould intrude these into this chamber, lave no personal wrongs to avenge; only barbarous nature could attempt to wield that vengeance which belongs to the Lord. The years that have intervened, and the tomb that have opened since I spoke, have their voices too, which I can not fail to hear. olices too, which I can not fail to hear, lesides, what is any man among the living r among the dead, compared with the ques-ion before us. It is this alone which I shall

discuss, and I open the argument with the easy victory which is found in charity."

Mr. Summer closed as follows:

"Thus, sir, speaking for freedom in Kansas, I have spoken for freedom everywhere, and for civilization, and as the less is contained in the greater, so are all sciences, all speaking the discussions all charities all delights of life. refinements, all charities, all delights of life, embodied in this cause. You may regret, but it will be only for to-day. The sacred animosity between freedom and slavery can end only in the triumph of freedom. The same question will soon be carried before that high tribunal supreme over the Senate and Court, where the judges will be counted by millions, or where the judgment rendered will be the solemn charge of an aroused people, instructing a new priest in the name of freedom, to see that civilization receives no detriment." efinements, all charities, all delights of life

detriment."

Mr. Chesnut made a brief response to Mr. Sumner's speech, speaking of it as an extraordinary one after ranging over Europe speaking through the back-doors of the Eng eneaking through the back-doors of the Eng-lish aristocracy and fawning at their feet. This slanderer of States and men had reap-peared in the Senate. We had hoped after the punishment he had received for his former usolence he would have learned propriety, but he had reached his former vulgarities and mendacity. The Egyptians deifed rep-tiles, but it remains for Northern Aboli-tionists to deify an embodiment of malice, regardedity and covardice.

nendacity and cowardice.

He was not inclined to put further punish He was not inclined to put further punishment on the receiver of a former punishment, who had gone bowling through the world, yelping out volumes of slander; he would therefore endeavor to keep quiet.

Mr. Sumner said he had pointed out the barbarism of slavery, and the Senator's rejoinder should go as an appendix and a fitting illustration of his argument.

Adventure

HOUSE-The House acted on the Senate's amendments to the Postoffice Deficiency Bill, and nonconcurred in that striking out the proviso for the restoration of the suspended rom the lowest bidder for carrying the mail

to the lowest bader for carrying the man between Charleston and Panama. Among other bills reported from the com-mittee were the following: By Mr. Adams, of Kentucky, authorizing a daily mail, inland, to California and Washington Territory, at a sum not exceeding \$100,000, instead of the semi-monthly serrice by steamer at \$128,000.

vice by steamer at \$128,000.

Also, a bill establishing a weekly mail between the United States and twelve ports on the Mexican Gulf, according to the Butter-

Mr. Colfax, from the same committee re ported a bill appropriating \$150,000 for a Referred to the Committee of the Whole. On motion of Mr. Carter, Saturday was set spart for the consideration of District of

bin business.

Columbia business.

Mr. Haskin, from the Printing Committee, reported back the joint resolution reducing the prices of public printing, and said he would call it up on Wednesday.

Various private bills were passed under the suspension of the rules.

On motion of Mr. Morris, of Pennsylvania, the House took up and passed the bill making the Consulates, Swatow, Assencion, Barcelona, Malta, Florence, Gibraltar, and Hanover salaried offices. Adjourned.

The Alabama Democracy. MONTGOMERY, Al.A., June 4.—There was a rge attendance at the regular Democratic onvention, which met at the Capitol to-day, Wm. Acklin was chosen temporary Chair-ann, and the delegates proceeded to the urollinest of their names. The Douglas Convention meets this after-

caucus of National Democrats deter mined to co-operate with the General Con-vention assembled here, so long as there is a hope that the national organization will be preserved, is in session also. In the event that delegates are sent to Richmond, or platform is adopted by the General Conven-tion different from that adopted at Charles-

ton, the national men will quietly organize a seperate Convention.

In the latter event the Charleston platform will be adopted and delegates will be sent to Baltimore. The general impression is that a majority of the delegates to the regular Con-vention favor sending delegates to both Rich-mond and Baltimore. Those in favor of send-ing to Richmond alone are regarded as a mi-sority and those in favor of sending to Baltimore alone are in a similar fix Baltimore alone are in a similar fix. A harmonious result on any way is uncertain, but perhaps there may be an adjustment by sending delegates to Baltimore, with authority to consult with the Richmond Convention.

St. Louis, June 4.—The correspondence of the *Espublican* from Messila, Arizona, reporta Indian outroges in various parts of the Terrilory.
A train of twenty-four mules from Sonora

was attacked by the Apaches, near Hanover copper mines, and captured. Five persons were killed. were killed.

All the mules at Ewell and Dragoon Springs Stations, on the Overland Mail Route, had been stolen; and the route, being without protection, is liable to be interrupted. Fort-Fillmore was the only reliance, and was said

to be garrisoned by ten sick men.

The commanding officer, Lieut. Whistler, had been applied to for rations for volunteers, who had gone out to chastise the Indians, and refused. The late frost had destroyed the fruit.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH. Great Tornado in Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Kentucky.

Sixty Lives Lost!

ST. GLOR GIVS SOULTY. THE in Horistical and be held at the Horistical and the held at the Carcago, June 4.—A terrible torusdo passed over eastern lows and northwestern Illinois hast night.

The telegraph lines west of the Mississippi River being down we are unable to ascertain how far West the tornado reached and what is the amount of loss of life and property. At Clinton, lows, it commenced at half-past seven last evening, and although lasting but two and a half minutes, it caused more destruction of life and property than any similar storm that has ever visited this portion of the country. THIRD DISTRICT SCHOOL.

Ellen-street, The punits of Grades O and
D will meet at their respective from 60 resume
their studies on WEDNEBDAT MOBALING, eth
matent. Teachers are required to be KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOV

The towns of Camanche, Iowa, and Al-The towns of Camanche, towa, and Albany, Illinois, on opposite sides of the river, and five miles below Clinton, Iowa, were completely demolished. In Camanche, thirty-two dead bodies have already been taken from the ruins, and still there is a number that can not be got at.

In Albany, five or six dead bodies were found, with about fifty wounded; some seriously. We have not yet been able to obtain a list of the victims.

riously. We have not yet been able to obtain a list of the victims. The citizens of Fulton, Illinois, and Clin-ton, lowa, are doing everything for the relief

of the sufferers.

From the other towns on the route of the tornsdo that can be reached by telegraph we learn that the destruction of life and

we learn that the destruction of life and property was equally great.

At Morrison, Ill., the following were killed as far as we can learn: Mrs. Richmond, Mr. and Mrs. Dorr, Geo. Roworth, one child named Barnum. Those seriously wounded are Thos. Digby, Benj. Loth and wife, Mr. Richmond and Hiram Mann.

At Lynden, three miles south of Sterling, fifteen persons were badly injured by having sams and legs broken.

The storm passed two miles northwest of Amboy. Report says over ten lives lost, and a number badly injured. Mrs. Morris, and a child named Bigsby, were killed. Those severely injured are Mr. Moss and daughter, Mr. Sackett, boy named Northway, and Mr. Wright.

The tornado appears to have a course almost due east. From the Mississippi to Rock River scarcely a house or barn on the direct track, which was about half a mile wide, is

eft standing.
From all accounts, probably not less than sixty lives have been lost.

The extent of damage to stock and property, which is very large, can not be estimated.

erty, which is very large, can not be estimated for some time.

The following are the names of those killed at Albany, Ill.: D. Buck: E. Effner, two children of Mr. Riley, and Miss Ryder. Fatally wounded—Mr. Riley; Miss Macy Stagg, and Mrs. Slocum. Badly hurt—Mr. Perkins; Mrs. Sweat; Mrs. Cupen, and child; Mrs. McMaini, Mrs. Col; Mosea Bishop, wife and child: Mrs. Whitcomb, leg broken; Mrs. Effner, Fred Miller; Mr. Ostrander, and several others more or less injured. others more or less injured.

At a public meeting, to-day, the citizens of Fulton resolved to farnish all the sufferers with houses, and all the assistance that may

be required.
INDIANAPOLIS, June 4.—A violent storm passed over Anderson, Ind., about 2 P. M. to-day, Hail fell almost as large as hens' eggs. Great damage was done to crops, &c. Louisville, June 4.—A violent but brief wind storm, accompanied with rain, this af-ternoon, did some damage here and on the Lebanon branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. It destroyed buildings, dam-aged crops, uprooted forests, &c., in Bullitt and Marion Counties.

One Day Later from Europe-Arrival of

the Nova Scotian.

FARTHER POINT, June 4.—The steamship Nova Scotian, from Liverpool, May 23, via Queenstown, 24th alt, passed this point at four o'clock this morning, en route to Quebec. The news is one day later. St. Petersburg, May 24.—Gortschakoff has sent instructions to the Russian Ministers to

sent instructions to the Russian Ministers to the Great Powers, explaining that Turkey was not invited to the Conference on the condition of the Christiaus there, because she was not one of the five great Powers, and her admittance may make it necessary to admit Sardinia and other minor States.

**Rome, May 23.—An official dispatch from Naples, dated the 22d, says that the Sicilian insurgents were stacked and dispersed, on the 21st, by a battalion of Royal Chasseurs, and that 128 rebels were killed. The insurgetion is making no progress.

**London, May 24.—George Saward, Secretary of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, publishes a communication refuting certain statements of the Greenland Cable Deputation to Lord Palmerston. Saward showed

tion to Lord Palmerston. Saward showed that greater facilities than is generally be-lieved exist for the safe establishment of a

line between Ireland and America. The Times's Vienna correspondent says it is prevalent there that Sicily is lost to the

It was said that Napoleon was dissatisfied

It was said that Napoleon was dissatisfied with Sardinia, who, he says, has taken advantage of the period previous to the ratification of the treaty, and sold crown lands which should revert to France.

It was reported that Lamoriciere had found out that his hands were completely tied by French authority at Rome. The French Commissioner will not allow him to attack the Piedmontese or assist Naples.

The Papal Government has received important documents, containing instructions portant documents, containing instructions for raising an insurrection in the States of the Church, Ambruzzi and Calabria.

From Washington.

Washingron, June 4.—It is officially stated that the Government will save a mil-lion of dollars by the purchase made of coal privileges in Chiriqui, from Ambrose to hompson. The contract was made by the avy Department, and only needs confirma-on by Congress.

There has been no determination as to the

cessor of Mr. Daniels, on the bench of the Supreme Court. The names which have been mentioned in that connection are the result

of mere speculation.
It is probable that the Japanese will not leave before Thursday, and that their visit to Suffalo will be omitted from the programme.
It will be recollected that the Pacific Rafi-It will be recollected that the Pacific Rail-road Bill was recommitted by the House to a select committee, in order to remove the dif-ficulty growing out of the powers proposed to be bestowed on the grantees, and to rea-der the franchise more secure. This mora-ing in the committee Mr. Penton offered an amendment, which was manimously agreed to, providing that the grantees or their asso-ciates shall not be or become vested with any grant, right or interest secured by the bill, otherwise than in a corporate character and otherwise than in a corporate character and capacity, to be first acquired by them or such of them as shall accept the terms and condi-tions of this act, and State jurisdiction in and through which the contemplated railroad shall be constructed.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—A large and en-thusiastic meeting was held to-night at Con-cert Hall. Ex-Mayor Vaux presided, assisted by numerous Vice Presidents, including Ed-

by numerous Vice Presidents, including Edwin Forrest.

Resolutions were adopted, declaring Mr. Doughas their choice for the Presidency, denouncing his shameful persecution, expressing devotion—to the Union, declaring the great doctrine of non-intervention, heartly approving of the Charleston platform and pledging their support to the Baltimore nominee, and repudiating all sectional parties, Republicans and Yanceyites, declaring it the duty of the Baltimore Convention, before proceeding to ballot, to adopt a rule requiring each delegate to pledge his support to the nominee, and as the only condition they can be permitted to participate, returning sincere thanks to that portion of the Pennsylvania delegates to Charleston who flathfully represent the sentiments of the Democracy of that State, as clearly indicated at the Reading Convention. Reading Convention.

Philadelphia. June 4.-Judge Dor telegraphs to the Presents in conseque of the sickness of his child be will be un to meet his frieads in Philadelphia and ? SPECIAL NOTICES COMMUNI-Secretary.

of whatewest nature, are cured by a few be the system restored to full strength and, and explicit directions for the cure of uter legs and other.

theum, ring worn, crystoplas, and every other, in and wher irritating disease of the skin, as in every a clinical property of the skin, as in the skin, as in the skin, as in the skin, as in a short time effectually cured. Price for and in a short time effectually cured. Price for and Prepared only by SOLON PALMER, No. 38 West Fourth-street, Cincinna And for sale by druggists generally through the West.

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All operations in Dentistry performed. nyst-an

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EWING'S REJUVENATOR

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Menter's Band will be in Attendance.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

DIKE'S OPERA-HOUSE - FOURTH

A GRAND FLORAL CONCERT

Mythological Exhibition

Will be given at Pike's Opera-house on FRIDAY EVENTAG, June 5, by the children of the High and Intermediate Schools of Cincinnat, under the di-cection of Mr. MASUN, numbering upward of five

entertainment represents in part a

Grand Festival

-AMONG THE-

SHEPHERDS AND SHEPHERDESSES

FLORA

Shopherds and Shopherdesses,

lower Girls, French, Scotch, Swiss; Bavaria room Girls, Gipsies, Officers of the United State rmy and Navy.

Grand Preparations for the Coronation

OF THE-

QUEEN OF THE DAY.

People on their way to the Festival.

MAGNIFICENT RESTING-PLACE IN THE WOODS!

Each company, on their arrival, will sing tharacteristic songs of their country.

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25 Yard on Freeman street, opposite Georgiand next to C., H. and D. R. H. Bepot.

CINCINNATI TROTTING PARK

A THOTTING RACE WILL COME OF

A at the Pacit on WEONESDAY, June 5, for a purse of \$5.50, between the following horses, mile nexts, best tirge in five, to harmes:

J. Hid well, br. g. Next Foresst.

S. Dodge, d. g. Logic Ref.;

O. W. Dimittick, b. g. John Clumment.

These heroes are evenly asstohed, and a ch driver feels sure of winning.

Cars will leave the U. H. & D. H. R. Depot, at 2's o'clock, returning at big o'clock.

Race to come of at 4 o'clock.

Race to come of at 4 o'clock.

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Will give their first

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issued her proclamation among all nations, and made ample preparations for a large company o

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LINE-OFFICE
BOAD COSPANT, Cincinnasi,
May 19, 1800.—The Cara of
this Company will leave the corner of Fourth and
Vine-streets, for the function of Freeman-street and
Central-avenue for Hamilton-road, every six minutes, commencing at 6 A. M., and containing until
10 P. M., and thereafter every fiteen minutes, until
11:45 P. M. An extra Car will run on Ninth-street,
between Freeman and Linn-streets, for the actommodation of those wishing to make the circuit by
Ninth and Freeduni-streets.
Passengers will be carried from the corner of
Fourth and Vine, to any point west of Mound, on
Ninth-street, for one FARK, or from any point west of
Mound, on Seventh-streets, to the counce of South
and Vine, for one FARK, or from any point west of
Mound, on Seventh-street, to the counce of South
and Vine, for one FARK, or from point short of the
terminus from the corner of Fourth and Vine, to any
point on Linn-street, north of Libeety, for one FARK
or from Freedman-street, at any point north of Liborty, to the corner of Fourth and Vine, to any
or from Freedman-street, at any point north of Liborty, to the corner of Fourth and Vine-streets, for
ONE FARK
My29-am AT 12% CENTS PER YARD. TWO FEOUNDED . CL. BAREGE ROBES.

English Bareges

AT THREE DOLLARS. Chintz Colored Barege Robes, AT FIVE DOLLARS.

Great Bargains! In LINEN SHEETINGS, IRISH LINENS, DAM-ASKS, and HOUSER REPING GOODS 19-4 FINE LINEN SHEETING at 150.

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Boors open at 7 oclock. Performance to compleate at 8 processes.

Tatties of A Distance Dress Circle, 50 cents: Gallery, 25 cents.

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250 BOXES CASTILE SOAP IN PURE STREET STREET Bay Rum.

GENDINE HAY HUM, EXTRA PINE GRATER, for sale in bottles of the draught by SUIRE, EUROPEIN & FOR Fine Old Peach Brandy,

Twenty-five Cents per Bettle

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